







[illegible][illegible]

To return to the Saint and his festival. I had some opportunity to see our Governor "assume the post of a saint" in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 10th of June, 1864, when he was in the city to see such numbers of fugitive slaves as there were. When these regiments return to the North, they will take a great many slaves along with them to a land of freedom. They will appear to be attached to the regiments, and it will be found impossible to prove them to be "bound to service" if anybody in Dixie's Land, for the evidence will be lacking.

the classical precedent and doubtless have suggested him Consul on the spot. As it is, I name him this to the handsome Colonel who, *Thou* declares, have assumed the appointing power of the President, and I have no doubt that he will very shortly qualify on parole to make him a *Brigadier*, or *Major* at the least? The appointment was given quite as proper as several which have been made, and the claims for distinction are certainly identical.

proposed for treatment—he shudders a little at anticipating an inscription of the old diversities of sects, but the signs of it are everywhere. Yet, if you are not a bigot, and are not a bigot, you will understand, know that it is sincerely urged for the interests of freedom, not of slavery. An instance of our willingness to listen to extreme language against fighting may be seen in the following letter from J. P. Blanchard, an esteemed member of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey's church, known for years as a faithful and uncompromising advocate of peace. There is much said in it which is not to be taken literally, but it begins by acknowledging that the present hopefulness of the North was attained by a worthy resort to blood.

But the cause of the original rising of our rebellion is not the fault of the North. The movement, declares the writer, "is not the alarmed agitation of a community menaced with invasion for the safety of their rights and homes." Pardon us, sir, but we are not going to let you prevent slavery from swallowing us up although we are not doing. The conspirators never wished merely the destruction of the Union, but to destroy the Union and to establish slavery in it, in going out. The most influential journal in the country, the *Washington*, has gone from the first, providing they would go in such

high men and money to continue the war. The men will have no objection, they will not be made the prey of the devilish contractors, and they will believe that their money, instead of helping on the war, only goes into the pockets of army contractors. So, if the Administration desires to be supported heavily by the people, it must do this.

You are aware that a good deal of noise is made over the fact that Mr. Harvery, Minister to Portugal, is not recalled after having been proved guilty of furnishing arms to the rebels. I have no objection to Mr. Harvery's refusing to recall Mr. Harvery, and keeps his reason to himself. My own opinion is, that Harvery is not guilty of treason, actual or implied. His friends here say that he got personal with Mr. Harvery, and furthermore, that he sent the same news to the columns of *The Tribune*, where it was published. This is the statement of some of his friends here, and it may be false; but if not, it is difficult to see how it could be. Harvery is a man of no anti-slavery mind—was scarcely a Republican—and one of the members of Lincoln's Cabinet killed him all the better for that. There is no reason, therefore, for crying out against his recall. He is a man of no anti-slavery mind. The President knew it when he appointed him to the office, and everybody in Washington knew it.

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WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861.

THE rebels certainly seem to be getting the best of it across the river, and instead of our armies keeping the Fourth of July at Richmond, it looks a good deal as if Beauregard and mad-cap Wise would take a Fourth-of-July dinner at Arlington House, not to mention General Lee who owns the house. It is to be supposed that

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There was an amusing occurrence on one of our principal streets a few days ago. A policeman undertook to arrest a negro in the vicinity of Colonel Cowden's new Boston regiment, which had just arrived. The policeman, who was a white man, was a stout fellow, and he was surrounded by twenty policemen soon came upon the ground, and took the colored man, when five times that number of Massachusetts men again took him from the legal Section plump of the street. *The negro remained with the regiment!* The Boston boys said he belonged to the regiment. The policeman said no, he was a white man. The Boston boys said he was a white man. The camp of the Bay State men. It is impossible to crush out sympathies, and all the Constitutions and arm-yorders in the world will not make good slave-atchers out of Northern freemen. As a general rule, the men in our armies understand that this war was made for the colored man, and they are not content with holding, but they have little desire to turn slave-

I hear that the Administration is a little afraid that the sentiment of the North is growing more favorable to separation and peace. In short, that the loyal States will not furnish men and means for the great war which has just begun. Now it is easy to perceive that if the Administration is to become thoroughly corrupted by knavery in the distribution of contracts and places, and if the people get an idea that the men at the head of affairs are dishonest, they will hang back from furnishing men and money to continue the war. The men will have no confidence that they will not be made the prey of thievish contractors, and monied men will believe that their money, instead of helping on the war, only goes into the pockets of army contractors. So, if the Administration desires to be supported heartily by the people, it must be honest.

The Northern men here do not at all like the report of the Southern men, and they are not at all in favor of the offensive measure, have arrested and returning fugitive slaves. Even according to the strict letter of the Fugitive Slave enactment, the work is unlawful for them. One Northern Senator declares his purpose to put a bill through Congress prohibiting any negro catchers from being employed by the Government. He overheard a remark struck me on this question, the other day, one remark struck me as forcible. It came from the lips of a New England Senator, and was as follows: "Good heavens! is this a time, when we are waging a war such as we have never seen, not only to offend the moral sense of the people, but to offend the moral sense of the world? If our troops are going to turn negro-catchers, of course, God Almighty will turn them over to destruction!" The Congressman may have been mistaken in his *equiliter*, but is there not a good deal of point in his remark?

This whole matter is a serious one, for the people who are carrying on this war are not to fancy some of the orders of our Generals.

AVON.

Commanders will meet on Thursday next, the Fourth of July, and it is thought that the President's message will be considered on the same day. It is said by those in the confidence of the Administration that it will take a strong ground in favor of prosecuting the war as vigorously and rapidly as possible, and that it will contain no whisper or suggestion of compromise.

**"SOUND ON THE GROUND."** A soldier of the Second Vermont Regiment, which passed through this city to Washington on Tuesday, was asked by a reporter of the "Herald" how he really felt about the war. "I am the fagged old soldier," he said, "and come to the camp. I have played out like he replied, "No; I haven't found anything so lively even if commanded by an officer, I would be proud." That soldier is "sound on the ground" and we presume that all the other men and officers of the Vermont regiment, if interrogated, would give a similar answer.

atching, of all human functions, is the most degrading  
and loathsome? —————

MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

GHENT, N. Y., June 24, 1861.

To the Editor of The National Anti Slavery Standard.

We have arranged here to hold a series of monthly

We, your memorialists, representing the Ghent Anti-slavery Association, deeply lament the existence of civil war. Tracing the present unhappy conflict now in progress upon American soil to its manifest source, we find it to be in an unholy, determined purpose, on the part of those in traitorous rebellion against the authority of the United States, to perpetuate and extend the dominion of chattel slavery. Property in man is regarded as a chief cornerstone in the basis of government, and just democratic principles are boldly and

In armed rebellion against the United States, their slaves, old and young, are made available, in all possible ways, to aid and strengthen their armies, in producing supplies at home, in performing the drudgery of camp life and of field service. Slaves thus enable the rebels to prosecute and continue the war. We hold that, in common with the rest of mankind, these slaves have an inalienable, undoubted right to liberty, and that, as slaves, they are made to strengthen the hands of traitors and rebels, they should be at once declared free, emancipated.

In behalf of the Association,  
J. A. R. POWELL, President.  
E. M. POWELL, Secretary.

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THE SLAVEHOLDER'S SCRIPTURE COMMENTARY.—I.

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"I AM the Lord thy God, which have brought thee out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage!"  
Inference.—We have the "divine right" to hold in

"Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." *Inference*.—My slave is bound to serve me as his Lord *supreme*; I claim his "body and spirit" as mine; and with this undivided worship, no being, in heaven or earth, is to interfere.

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." *Inference*.—We appeal to God and the testimony of his Word, that he has instituted the relation between master and slave, and made it as sacred and inviolable as the marriage covenant.

the eye of law, is "moderate correction." Who, but a fanatic, ever charged *murder* upon LILBURN Lewis, for cutting up and burning, piecemeal, his slave George? "Thou shalt not commit adultery." *Inference*.—These simulators, quoadrons, and all shades of complexion, are monuments of *purity*. Hence, also, it is right for me to sell Jack away from Sal and her children, and compel her to take Jim in his stead; for, peradventure, by the blessing of God, the change may increase my stock of human cattle.

"Thou shalt not bear false witness." We hence affirm, that all whom we hold in slavery are fit only for that condition, and inferior to us, who were born to rule. "Capital ought to own labor." Those who say that this is not the meaning of the ninth commandment, bear "false witness against" US!

"Thou shalt not covet." Therefore, we desire and determine still to possess the bodies, souls and uncompensated labor of four million of human brutes, and as many more as we can purchase, breed or take; for this

more" samples "of the same sort." ALBETHIA.  
North Latitude, 45 deg., 1861.

\* See Rankin's Letters.  
† Judge Tancy.

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THE GREAT DUTY OF THE HOUR.—We take pleasure in giving notice that Edward Gilbert, Esq., a sound-hearted as well as clear-headed young lawyer of this city, and one of the few members of the profession who supports through all its technicalities the solid work

of vital truth, will speak in the Church of the Puritans, in Union Square, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, upon "The Rights and Duties of the Government in the Present Crisis." We hope he may have a full house, for we are sure that his discourse will throw light upon principles of great practical moment and give a fresh impetus to the anti-slavery cause.

The history of the past week is marked by no single event of great importance, but the news which reaches from various quarters is of sufficient interest to make us regret that the space at our command is so small. The forces of the United States are being rapidly augmented at every important point on the Southern frontier. The whole country is excited and under no manner

the region south and west of Harper's Ferry and  
bels are in considerable force, for the purpose of  
checking the movements of Gen. Patterson on the North  
of Gen. McClellan on the West. Unless they give  
y, there must be hard fighting somewhere in this  
region before long, for Gen. Scott cannot allow his  
Northern and Western columns to be cut off from direct  
communication with the centre.

In Western Virginia the Provisional State Government  
are fully organized, and the great majority of the  
people are rallying to its support. The rebels, how-  
ever, are working desperately, and in some places with  
success. Gen. Grant is

A large force has been sent up the valley of the  
 ... to protect the loyal people of that region,  
 ... it is said to be the intention of Gen. Scott to send  
 ... column through the South-western corner of the  
 ... to, to move upon Richmond in conjunction with his  
 ... lines.  
 ... Pillow threatens an attack by his Tennessee  
 ... upon Cairo, but the place is believed to be too  
 ... long for them.  
 ... in Missouri things look pretty well, the promptness  
 ... energy of Gen. Lyon having defeated the schemes  
 ... the rebels. The traitor Governor, at last accounts,

they can, and making every arrangement to obstruct the advance of the Union forces. The rebel army is large, though it is impossible to say *how* large; the force varying from 50,000 to 150,000. The crew of the privateer Savannah arrived at this port on Monday. They will shortly be tried for piracy. There is no longer any anxiety as to the position of the island. The government has decided to close its ports against the Confederate privateers, and to maintain a position of strict neutrality. Mr. Gregory, the

**"SABLE CLOUDS."**

HUNDREDS of NEGROES are forced to work, sweltering in the hot sun; upon the rebel intrenchments at Sewall's island, near Norfolk.

MOVABLE CHATELAIN.—Mr. Martin, who resides at Montow, Va., opposite the Navy yard, took up a position yesterday, and sent him to jail here. The slave is nineteen years old, and says he belongs to Justin Gore, who lives seven miles below Ayaks Creek. His master has gone to the war, and he states that many of the slaveholders have given up their slaves

the north and the southern plantations. Slavery is profitable here, and remains only because of the moral institution. A gentleman I was conversing with yesterday, who has a number of slaves, said he would not value them at "a dollar a dozen" if the war went on, and he deplored the social necessity which made him a slaveholder. He saw the effect on the young men particularly, inducing indolence and habits of idleness and dissipation, and also the incubus of the institution upon general prosperity and improvement. —*Mr. Tribune.*

**THE PRINCE RETURNS FUGITIVE SLAVES.—**The *Cairo (Gleaner)* correspondent of The Cincinnati *Commercial*

who were favorable to the Union to stand firm on perhaps any other reason. The proceedings ceased of inquiry."<sup>1</sup>

**MASSACRES OF INDEMNITY—NEGRO SOLDIERS**—A correspondent of *The Times*, writing from Washington, on the 14th inst., says:

"A friend of mine arrived here to-day from Vicksburg, Miss., which place he left two weeks ago. He says that uneasiness is beginning to be felt at the prospect of an uprising among the slaves. The plantation owners, especially, have a very correct general idea of the state of the country and open acts of revolt are not by means of rare occurrence. As an instance, he names the following: A planter, owning several hundred negroes, ordered three of them to do some

ed together like cattle, were wending their way  
ards Virginia. Nine-tenths of these are composed  
the miserable pauper population, uninformed,  
harm, undisciplined, and entirely beyond the con-  
of their officers. One company, however, has left  
eksburgh, which is quite a novelty in its way. It is  
about two hundred strong, composed wholly of small  
property holders, each one of whom carries along a  
servant "boy" to do the hard work. The ebony

as their masters, as on several occasions they  
scattered off like frightened sheep, upon bearing  
charge of a few pieces of artillery. The thinking  
on of the community are loud in denunciation of  
propriety of giving these negroes such a chance of  
ning information which may, at any moment, be  
ed against themselves."

THE SLAVES WITH AWAKE.—Colonel Forney writes  
Washington to the Philadelphia Press :  
ere and it is a great pity that the country of the  
Colonel

words, the race be compelled to take some steps toward their own protection, when they see that it is waged without mercy upon the whites? The gentleman just returned from Virginia—in fact, who had been expelled from that State because of northern birth—informed me that it was interesting to notice the assumed ignorance and indifference of the white people in that State, and that some of them believed themselves safe, and near a stern man, or one whom they could trust, they turned into intelligence, and spoke of passing laws with wonderful accuracy and feeling. He told me that he had several copies of Northern newspapers in his room, and that frequently the servants would steal him and beg permission to read for their own information.

in the summer, and a younger, still younger, goes by the name of "Little Billy." They represent themselves as having been the slaves of John and Sarah Smith, who were in the circuit, in Middle Tennessee. They do not know the names of the places which they lived, and are not acquainted with any one in either Kentucky or Tennessee. They know of bolds, Hickman, Smithland, Paducah, Union City, Humboldt and Memphis. As their statements are of importance in deciding the question as to what be done with them, in case some man with a pack ofounds and a long lash lays claim to them, they examined somewhat closely.

John, in reply to questions put to him, said: "We left about three weeks ago. We have travelled in the

turn afraid you men here was goin' to come down upon Memphis and kill all the peopless, an' they said 'em go to stop 'em, 'they'd lie on the ground, and 'em along, and 'em in the woods, and shoot 'em as they lay along," they said they'd kill 'em poisoned grain and that would kill 'em. They had fifty soldiers and key at massa's, too; they said they'd go to call 'em rye, and they'd go 'in to put strichnine in it and it to the soldiers and kill 'em all. They said that it be mighty easy done."

He stated further that it was full two days' travel water or by wagon to Paducah from where he lived, and been to that place on one or more occasions.

Maglofin, she replied quickly, "I've heard of Harris; never heard of no Gov. Maglofin."

If their evidence goes to show that they are from Tennessee, if this should prove to be the case, they will in any case be delivered up to any claimant. If, on the other hand, a Union man to Kentucky should set up a claim and prove title by the laws of Kentucky, they will take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, the policy of the government toward Kentucky is such, that they would probably be permitted to return. For the present they are allowed to busy themselves in taking care of some of the officers' quarrels and seem to enjoy themselves hugely in their new situation.

Another of these contraband articles came into the hands of the soldiers of the 10th Mass. Cavalry, and was

requirements are rather beyond her four summers, a few days since repeating the catechism at her mother's side. In response to the question, What did God create? she said, "The earth, the sun, the moon, the stars—and," she added, "the angels."

—*Belfast (Me.) Journal.*

**PORTLAND EXERCISES, TEXAS.**—A naval expedition of the United States navy has been fitted out to operate on the coast of Texas. It will consist of transports, carrying thousands of men and munitions of war, and men, conveyed by small vessels-of-war. The former will be large enough to take the field and the nucleus, around which the Union men, under Houston rally. Preparations are now making for the expedition.

**MR. STARRS.—The Herald's** Washington correspondent

MINISTER HARVEY.—Information has been obtained from a person, who is under implicit Minister Harvey, I am not sure of the day, but I think it is a day, that the Washington confidential correspondent of the *Mercury*. The author of this letter saw himself the evidence of this fact is the office of the *Mercury*. I think the author of this letter is a Minister. I think the secret dispatches are a convincing evidence of the complicity of many of your first with the traitors at the South. I think Mr. Lamar,

in the South the afternoon (June 18). He speaks in a kindly and hospitable fashion of the South, but complains of their meddlesome curiosity and of the fact that they are not so very hospitable and a very gentle people, but are very given to bombast and falsification; that his correspondence has been tampered with, if the London Times is the letters as he has seen them copied in American papers. He is satisfied that many of his letters have been tampered in the South, and he thinks nearly all have been tampered and read by the Southern officials."—Cor. Herald.

He states that he has long been a resident of the city and had received a land warrant for services in the 1812; but being too old for active service, he now presents a horse to the cavalry company and the officer orders the agent to draw upon him for \$500, to be paid in next crop, for the use of the Confederacy. The unfair manner in which the Whig species of Chavis is a markable, especially in view of the Dred Scott decision. The paragraph is headed "Patriotic Liberality of a Man." There is no intimation that he is, in any way,

**PRESIDENT.**—We find the following little incident in the correspondence of an exchange which vouches for authenticity. It will relieve the minds of some who thought that Mr. Lincoln had not, and that on the day after his trying position. The story is, that on the 2d after the news of the bombardment of Sumter at Washington, the President sent for Gov. Chase, and to him his proclamation. The Governor was asked, and asked, "Who has advised this, sir?" "No one," he replied, "I wrote it myself, I wrote it myself," he heard it read. I shall read it to each member of Cabinet, and it will be published to the world to-morrow. "Thank God, sir! the country is saved," was the

combination of different movements for each letter, until the other day, and quite a lengthy conversation on the subject, and then, as the ship was to go, and another on a steamer about six miles out, the signals worked admirably. In the night time substitution of a light for the flag answers the same thing.—*Cor. World.*

AT THE DEATH OF THE INDIAN SOLDIER.—At Peterboro, N. H., on the volunteers were about leaving, a stout Irishman, accompanied by a somewhat fearful wife, entered Mr. Smith's office and inquired of Mr. Watkins, the clerk, if Smith was at home? "He is not in," said Mr. C. "Have you any particular wish with him?" "I have," said Patrick. "I want him to take these women while I go fishing!" "I directed him to go to the Barrage, where Mr. S. was and

W. H. CHANNING, pastor of a Unitarian Church in  
 Ince, England, wrote home on the 18th of May: "In  
 my opinion, or nation's trial, I wish to prove that unchange-  
 able the star spangled banner belong to the mas-  
 tery. I was proud and glad to stand under that  
 flag. I can tell you that I have never seen a  
 darker time for a thorough-going American—as I  
 am, in every pulse, nerve and fibre—to be in a  
 land. I have had many a sore battle to fight; but all  
 for, for we have won them. Among them, I trust,  
 business of the 'commissioners' from the 'confed-

... says a court correspondent: "We are closely invested in the outcome of the trial, and we are anxious to see the rebels in our very camp watching our movements, and when the rebels shall make their appearance, to the best of use of the information they are daily gaining. A negro woman whose actions have been closely watched, and who is evidently a spy, was also arrested yesterday morning (Oct. 10)." — *Washington Post*.

... **ANGEL ALLIES INVOKED AT THE SOUTH.**— "Are there molasses here?" inquired I of the waiter on the ship on my arrival. "Well, there's a few, I guess; but I here were ten times as many." In the name of Jesus why do you say so?" asked I with some surprise and indignation. "Because we've got rid of the Black Molasses of the South," he replied. "The Black Molasses is a strange unnatural tendency in the minds of men arising of the operation of causes and results in such a

to buy one half of the cotton crop. Let me tell you Mr. ex-Secretary Cobb expects to make by his scheme, or he expects to make it successful. The cottoned out from the planters is to be sent to one point, pro-New Orleans. Mr. Cobb then expects to say to England, "We have cotton here, one half of the cotton crop, and we will raise the blockade and let it out." If England's studies are so great as to impel her to such an act, Cobb is then that the remainder of the crop will be sent through the same direction by the planters, and the entire crop will be sold and the cash sent to the planters. Mr. Cobb says that the prospect of the market will induce the planters to raise the rebel govern-

AND ANTI-SLAVERY PICNIC IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.—  
 Friends of freedom in Western New York are invited to  
 with the Abolitionists of Rochester and vicinity, in  
 celebrating the 50th Anniversary of American Indepen-  
 dence, on the Fourth of July next.  
 Addresses will be delivered by Parker Pillsbury, Fred-  
 eric Douglass, Giles B. Stebbins and others. Appropriate  
 will be provided.  
 The meeting will be held in GROSVENOR GROVE, at the  
 corner of South Avenue.  
 Arrangements will be in waiting at the Depot, on the arrival  
 of the trains, between 9 and 11 o'clock a.m. The speak-

JOHN M. POWELL, will attend Anti-Slavery meet-  
ings at South Bend Mills, Saturday evening, June 29; Mar-  
tinsburg, Sunday, June 30, and Red Rock, Sunday, July 7.

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**STUDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A SLAVE GIRL,**  
written by herself, and edited by L. MARIA GRUBB, a work of  
great interest, reflecting clear light into the darkest recesses  
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